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Dr. Otto Schneid
223 Street of Prophets
- Jerusalem-

His Excellency
The High Commissioner
for Palestine and Trans-Jordan,
Sir Harold Alfred McMichael,
Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, December 9th, 1942.

Your Excellency,

On account of the importance of the following matter I take the liberty of applying to Your Excellency personally.

According to the newspapers an apparatus for rendering visible at night all kinds of objects has been invented in London, and realized by the authorities for war purposes. This news, though laconic, convinces me that the above mentioned invention is nearly identical with one of my own, which I submitted to the Palestine Government in three letters, dated 8th, 15th, and 25th of October 1939. According to the replies from the Chief Secretary's Office, dated October 20th and November 4th, 1939, (C/355/39) the matter was forwarded to His Majesty's Government. I then received a negative answer, dated January 1st, from the Department of Scientific Research and Experiment. But the London inventor, too, as I learn from the above mentioned news, was first considered as an impracticable matter of mere theoretical interest.

If the information given in the newspapers is right, my invention is more comprehensive than that of the London inventor. It renders visible submarines under water and makes it possible to aim at them; on the other hand it gives submarines the possibility to act without rising with their periscopes. By means of my invention it is possible to film from planes at night, and to see indirectly the enemy planes. ~~I daresay~~, we might even succeed in seeing objects behind a smoke screen. I knew that the experts were mistaken and was very sorry for the great loss caused by their refusal. But lacking all possibility of constructing complicated contrivances, myself, for the necessary experiments, I had no way of convincing the experts. A number of other suggestions for war purposes (C/355/39) had the same fate: thanks and refusal. But I was convinced then and I am now the more convinced of the value and practicability of my inventions. The indirect proof of it encourages me to apply to Your Excellency with the following requests:

- (1) Kindly to have all my above mentioned suggestions thoroughly re-examined.
- (2) Specially to make use of my invention which according to the information given in the

newspapers - being far more comprehensive than that of the London inventor, is appropriate to complete and perfect the latter invention.

- (3) To consider the fact that if I were given the technical means I do not dispose of, and the possibility of concentrating in technical problems, I could achieve useful war work, all the more as there is a series of suggestions which - discouraged by refusals - I have not ventured yet to submit.

I apologize in advance for now approaching Your Excellency in a personal matter:

I have been informed that my mother, my sister and my brother-in-law have been deported by the Germans to a small town in Western Poland. My most ardent desire is to save them as soon as possible.

May Your Excellency kindly remember that it is not my fault that my inventions have hitherto not been realized.

May Your Excellency take into consideration my endeavours for a maximal contribution to the War Effort.

May Your Excellency help me to facilitate as soon as possible the immigration of my nearest relatives into Palestine.

I am quite aware that these last paragraphs of my letter ought to have been the contents of a separate application. But I hope that the well known urgent circumstances will not fail to justify their having been added here.

Hoping for Your Excellency's favourable consideration of my requests,

I have the honour to be
Your Excellency's
Most obedient servant

Dr. Otto Schneid
223 Str. of Prophets
Jerusalem.

His Excellency
The High Commissioner
for Palestine and Trans-Jordan,
Sir Harold Alfred Michael,
Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, December 10th, 1942.

Your Excellency,

On account of the importance of the following matter I take the liberty of applying to your Excellency personally.

According to the newspapers an apparatus for rendering visible at night all kinds of objects has been invented in London, and realized by the authorities for war purposes. This news, though laconic, convinces me that the above mentioned invention is nearly identical with one of my own which I submitted to the Palestine Government in three letters dated 8th, 15th, and 25th of October, 1939. According to the replies from the Chief Secretary's Office dated October 20th and November 4th, 1939 (C/355/39), the matter was forwarded to His Majesty's Government. I then received a negative answer, dated January 1st, 1940, from the Department of Scientific Research and Experiment. But the London invention, too, as I learn from the above mentioned news, was first considered as an impracticable matter of mere theoretical interest.

If the information given in the newspapers is correct, my invention is more comprehensive than that of the London inventor. It renders visible submarines under water and makes it possible to aim at them; on the other hand it gives submarines the possibility to act without raising their periscopes. By the same principle it is possible to film from planes at night, and to see indirectly the enemy planes. We might even succeed in seeing objects behind a smoke screen.

I knew that the experts were mistaken and was very sorry for the great loss caused by the refusal. But lacking all possibility of constructing complicated contrivances, myself, for the necessary experiments, I had no way of convincing the experts. A number of other suggestions for war purposes had the same fate: thanks and refusal, or the remark that my suggestions had been noted. But I was convinced then, and I am now the more convinced of the value and practicability of my inventions. The indirect proof of it encouraged me to apply to your Excellency with the following requests:

- (1) Kindly to have all my above mentioned suggestions thoroughly re-examined.
- (2) Specially to make use of my invention which

/according

according to the information given in the newspapers - being far more comprehensive than that of the London inventor, is appropriate to complete and perfect the latter invention.

- (3) To consider the fact that if I were given the means I do not dispose of, and the possibility of using all my work time for technical war problems, I should achieve useful work.

- (4) I apologize in advance for now approaching Your Excellency in a personal matter:

I have been informed that my mother, my sister and my brother-in-law have been deported by the Germans to a small town in Western Poland. My most ardent desire is to save them as soon as possible.

May Your Excellency kindly remember that it is not my fault that my inventions have hitherto not been realized.

May Your Excellency take into consideration my endeavours for a maximal contribution to the War Effort.

May Your Excellency help me with the competent authorities as to grant as soon as possible immigration certificates to my nearest relatives.

I am quite aware that these last paragraphs of my letter ought to have been the contents of a separate application. But I hope that the well known urgent circumstances will not fail to justify their having been added here.

Hoping for Your Excellency's favourable consideration of my requests,

I have the honour to be
Your Excellency's
Most obedient servant

Department of
Scientific Research and Experiment
Admiralty,
London, S.W.1.

Dr. Otto Schneid
223 Str. of Prophets
Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, February 3rd, 1943.

Sirs,
Since the outbreak of the war I have submitted to the Government of Palestine a series of inventions and war technical suggestions which I requested to be forwarded to the competent authorities of His Majesty's Government.

All my papers were actually forwarded, partly to the Dep. of Sc. R. and Exp., partly to the Ministry for Colonies, but every time I got only kind thanks and a negative reply, twice from the Dep. of Sc. R. and Exp. directly, i.e. of Jan. 10th, 1940 (S.R.E. 955/39) and of April 6th, 1940 (S.R.E. 3851/40).

I should have left things as they were, being obliged to think that I had been mistaken throughout, and that the experts were right, but for the following event: There was lately in the local newspapers a report about an invention made in London by which submarines under water can be rendered visible, viz. by means of infra red waves. In that short report I found one of my own inventions, with the only difference that mine is farther reaching and gives more possibilities of the application of the principle in question. I had in three letters (Oct. 8th, 15th, 25th, 1939) submitted this invention to the Government of Palestine and had been informed in two replies (Oct. 20th, Nov. 4th, 1939 - C/355/39) that they had been forwarded to His Majesty's Government. From the Dep. of Sc. R. and Exp. I had received the above mentioned answer S.R.E. 9950/39.

After having read the above mentioned report in the newspapers I applied to His Excellency, the High Commissioner of Palestine and Trans-Jordan, with the request for a revision of my inventions and suggestions filed at the Palestine Government offices under the number C/355/39. To my great regret I was informed that everything had been examined and that there was no further possibility of another revision.

The identity of the London invention with my own one - much prior to the former - backs my opinion that the experts were mistaken, and that my inventions are mo-

Dep.Sc.R.and Exp.; Febr.3rd.,43.
Page 2.

mentous. Not all of them deal with the Navy, most of them refer to land warfare. I therefore think myself both, entitled and obliged to appeal once more for an immediate and general revision of all my inventions, as well on the part of the Department of Scientific Research and Experiment as that of the other authorities.

I am, Sirs,

Yours truly

mentous. Not all of them deal with the Navy, most of them refer to land warfare. I therefore think myself both entitled and obliged to appeal once more for an immediate and general revision of all my inventions, as well on the part of the Department of Scientific Research and Experiment as that of the other authorities.

Dep.Sc.R.and Exp. ; Febr.3rd, 43.
page 2.

Dr. Otto Schneid
223 Street of Prophets.

To the
Commissioner for Information and Statistics,
Jerusalem.

Jerusalem, 14th April, 1943.

Sir,

I have been informed that my mother, my sister and my brother-in-law have been deported by the Germans to a small town in Western Poland. I, therefore, beg to request you to have them entered into the list of citizens to be exchanged, i.e. to grant them the rights given to women and children of Palestinian citizens.

I beg to support this my request by the following facts: Since the outbreak of the war I have submitted to the Government of Palestine a series of inventions and technical suggestions for war purposes, which were forwarded to H.M. Government (Registered with the Palestine Govt. under Ref. No.C/355/39). From the answers I got, I was sorry to learn that my suggestions were not being realized. But in December 1942 the newspapers brought a notice about an invention made in London, a means for rendering visible submarines under water, which is identical with mine, submitted in Oct. 1939. Thereupon I applied to the Dep. of Scientific Research and Experiment of the Admiralty with the request for a general revision of all my inventions.

I undertook all these endeavours not for profit or other selfish purposes, but in order to give my utmost contribution to the war effort. My most ardent desire, however, is to save my nearest relatives. I, therefore, entreat you, Sir, to consider all my good will and to save my family in the above mentioned or any other way.

My mother is Bronislawa Schneid, born at Zabiedz, Poland,
14th February, 1875;
My sister is Eugenie Hamburger, born at Zabiedz, Poland,
7th September, 1894;
My brother-in-law is Hugo Hamburger, born at Kattowitz,
Poland, 21st August, 1894,
all living, now, at Wadowitz, Poland, district of Cracow,
Tatra St. 2.

I am a Palestinian citizen.

I am continuing my above mentioned endeavours.

I am, Sir,

respectfully yours,

THE PALESTINE POST

Friday, December 4, 1942.
Kislev 25, 5703. Zi Alkedah 25, 1361

THE opening of the Agricultural Institute of the Hebrew University at Rehovoth, named after Aaron Aaronsohn, the pioneer of scientific agricultural research in this country, marks a most important development in the growth of our premier educational centre. It does not, of course, represent the first contact between the University and Palestinian agriculture. The latter, as shown in the recent Report on the History and Development of the University, has benefited in a great many ways by the research work of the general science departments. The Department of Geology has carried out comprehensive hydrological surveys in the Valley of Esdraelon, Galilee and the Negeb. The Meteorological Laboratory has organized measurements of the annual rainfall which have served as the basis for the preparation of rain-maps. The Department of Botany has studied afforestation problems, plant diseases and the use of fertilizers in horticulture. Similarly, the Zoological Department has conducted investigations relating to the control of agricultural pests and ancillary problems, while the Departments of Hygiene and of Parasitology have helped materially in bringing cattle diseases under control.

The new Agricultural Institute thus has many contacts with the older science institutes. The students now admitted to its specialized courses have completed a two years' science course on Mount Scopus and a year of practical work at Nahalal, bringing with them therefore a good theoretical and practical grounding. The course at Rehovoth will cover two years and enable students to specialize in mixed farming and, later on, in certain other branches.

BRITISH IN W

By MICHAEL

The last three years have seen a change in British agriculture which is far more fundamental and likely to have a more lasting effect than any of the agricultural developments during the last war. Above all a tremendous effort has been made to increase the arable acreage and to extend the area under corn crops. Only a few years ago the most striking aspect of rural Britain was the green of its meadows and pastures; last spring it was again the vivid greens which struck the eye — but it was the blue green of oat fields, the delicate green of curling barley blades — and more than any other crop, wheat dominated the landscape.

In Britain the intensification of agricultural production has been achieved by three main factors: decentralized government control, guaranteed prices and mechanization.

Government Control

Government control is exercised chiefly by the County War Agricultural Executive Committees. These have very wide powers to assist and direct farmers in every conceivable sphere from the provision of credit to the eradication of pests and diseases. They are largely composed of local farmers, who understand the problems of their districts, and generally there is a good understanding between committees and the farming community. The committees have however compulsory powers to direct the cropping of farms and even to take over farms completely where they are run inefficiently. Some county committees have also done admirable reclamation work. Not far from Bristol for instance nearly 300 acres of potatoes were planted by the Gloucestershire committee on land that had not been ploughed within living memory.

The crop was lifted by school girls on holiday and through it the city of Bristol had new potatoes in plenty about a fortnight before they might otherwise have been available in any appreciable quantity. Incidentally the potato is a very sore point with many farmers this year. The Government having demanded an extension of the potato acreage, there is now a surplus on hand and marketing arrangements for last year's crop are far from perfect. The carry-over from last year is of course a very necessary insur-

Department of
Scientific Research & Experiment,
Admiralty, S.W.1.

Any reply should bear the
Following Reference Number:-
S.R.E.

5th July, 1943.

9455/43

Sir,

I am to acknowledge and thank
you for your letter dated 3rd February,
1943, and to inform you that your
proposals regarding the use of infra
red rays and dealing with magnetic mines
have been reviewed.

As a result I am to confirm the
terms of the letters addressed to you
from this Department on the 1st January
1940 and 6th April 1940 and to inform
you that nothing in use by H.M. Naval
Forces owes anything to the suggestions
you have been good enough to put
forward.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

W.W. Weston

for DIRECTOR OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Dr. Otto Schneid,
223, Str. of Prophets,
Jerusalem.

Subject : Inventions

GHQ MEF
Ext 340
SD2a/BM/340

Dr Otto SCHNEID,
POB 1307.
~~Jerusalem~~-----

7 Aug 44.

Your letter of 11 Jul 44 is acknowledged with thanks.

1. Your invention has been examined with interest but no further action is being taken as it is considered unpractical due to the limitations of aerostatics, slight effectiveness and the danger of creating a barrage with high explosives which the enemy may exploit to his advantage.

2. The interest you have shown in the matter is appreciated.

J. Redmayne
Lt-Col,
G.S.

MPD.

Subject Inventions.

CONFIDENTIAL

HQ PALESTINE
Tel 4651 Ext 2
G/1214/SD

9 Aug 44

Dr. Otto Schneid, ~~✓~~
P.O.B. 1307,
JERUSALEM.

Dear Sir,

Receipt of your letter dated 6 Aug 44
is acknowledged.

Particulars of your invention, together
with a copy of your letter dated 11 Jul 44 have
already been forwarded to GHQ MEF, but no reply
has yet been received.

You will be notified immediately GHQ
have given a decision.

Yours faithfully,

J. H. Waller *myo*

✓ Lt.col. G.S.

/JL.

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1964
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Subject: Intelligence

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed for your review are two copies of a report dated 1/8/64.

The report contains information regarding the activities of certain individuals who are active in the field of international relations.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

Very respectfully,
[Signature]

W. J. [Signature]